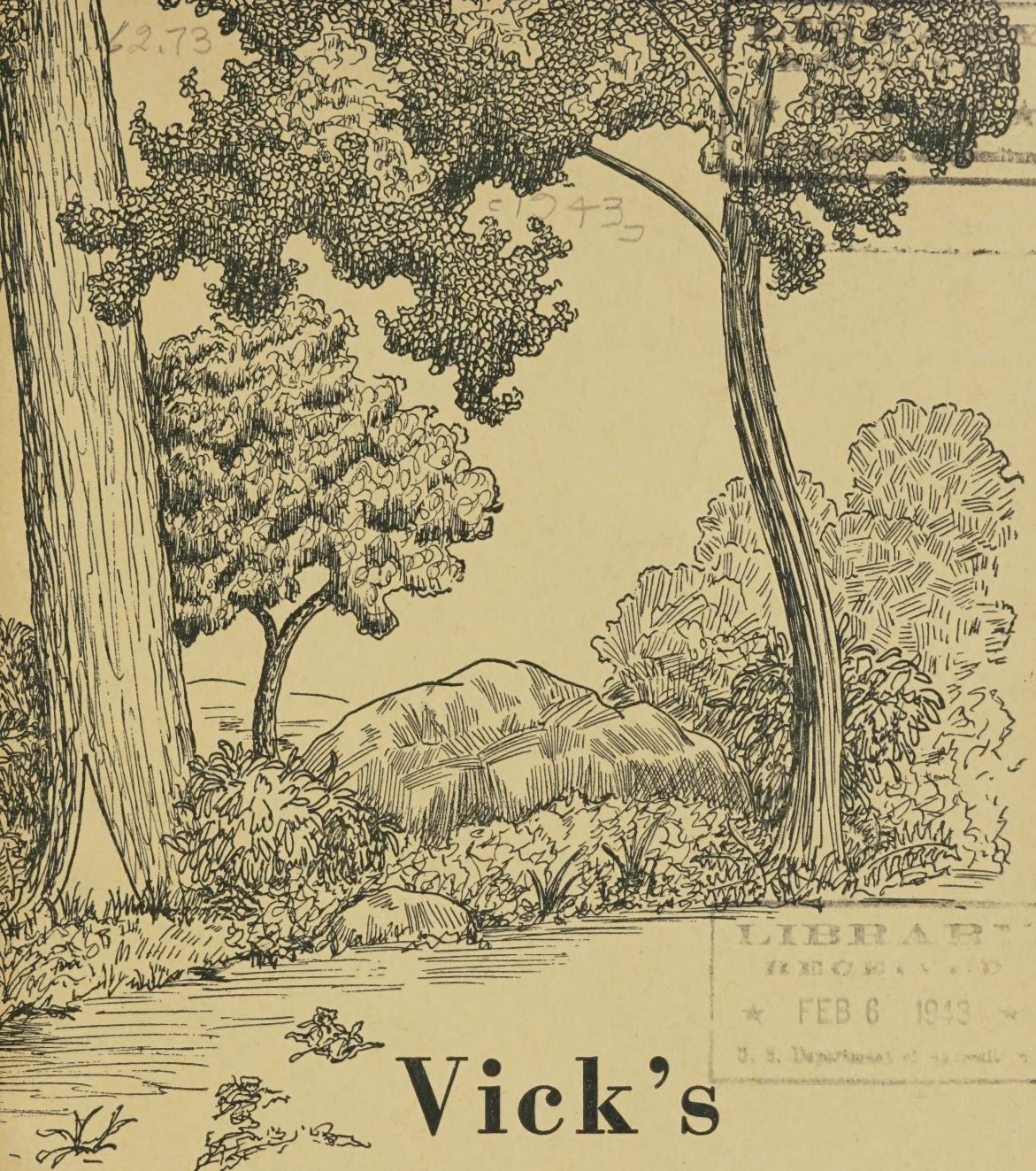


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**Vick's**

Plants for

**WILDGARDENS**

**VICK'S WILDGARDENS, GLEN MOORE, PA.**

Conservators of Natural Beauty



Henry Wadsworth

## Individuals

WE are sure that plants are individuals with distinct individualities. Some of these individuals can be transplanted much more readily than others of the same species. Some respond differently to the same environment. It is our privilege and our joy to study the reaction of many plants to various changes and to help individual plants as well as groups of plants gain strength and vigor. We like to feel that these plants which we have assisted nature in raising are finding a new home where they will be happy and well cared for. Therefore, we ask you keep them thoroughly watered during the hot dry spells in summer and to "send your evergreens into the winter wet." Keep your wildgarden free of undesirable weeds, thistles, ragweed, nettles, poison ivy and Japanese honeysuckle, which are a few of your serious menaces. Do not pile heaps of leaves on your wildgarden in the fall. Do not remove the natural fall of leaves from the wildgarden in the spring. Remember even the tiniest plant is used to coming up through natural leaf fall when it wakes up in the spring. It needs those leaves for mulch and later on for food. Do not cultivate your wildgarden. The roots are delicate and generally close to the surface and are easily disturbed.

Vick's Wildgardens offer you a complete service planning and planting, pool or lake construction, tree surgery, pruning, feeding, spraying or dusting.



Residence of Mr. Thomas B. Mills, Cynwyd, before wild garden was planted.



Residence of Mr. Thomas Mills, Cynwyd, after the wild garden was completed.



The haunt of Sunday motorists and thoughtless picnickers.

THE most magnificent view in the neighborhood was from a hillside road. Close by was a delightful woods with an abundance of Oak, Walnut, Hickory, Chinquapin, Laurel, Holly, Blueberry, Dogwood, Azalea, and a host of Ferns and Wild Flowers—a natural paradise until the highway was improved and the motorists found it an ideal picnic grove close by the road. Then the wreckage began. Small trees and bushes were broken for firewood, In the spring, large branches massed with glorious blooms were torn from the flowering, woody plants, and later in the season, many shrubs were ripped off at the ground for their fall foliage. Wild flowers and ferns were ruthlessly pulled up by their roots. Splendid tree trunks were hopelessly scarred by camp fires, and tin cans and picnic litter distributed everywhere. The kind mulch of dried leaves was burned and wasted. The majesty and beauty of the woodland paradise was utterly destroyed.

A lover of beauty, looking for a home site, became entranced with the view, and hoping something could be done to save the dying trees, purchased the mistreated woodland, then called in Vick's Wildgardens to solve the problem. We were actually shocked at the barrenness of the soil and the nakedness of the woods. Several years have passed. Each year the



The same woods illustrated on opposite page restored to its natural beauty. (See description below).

owner commissions us to go a little further in the restoration of his woodland. Charming walks now wind through a profusion of ground cover—

American Larch	White Azalea	Waahoo	Wild Rose
Black Spruce	Pink Azalea	Striped Maple	Wild Plum
Hemlock	Rhododendron	Wild Hydrangeas	More than a dozen
American Yew	High Bush Blueberry	Ninebark	unusual but native
Bitternut Hickory	Sourwood	Steeple Bush	Pennsylvania Oaks
Blue Beech	Fringe Tree	Mountain Ash	Sweetbay Magnolia
Black Birch	Button Bush	Red Chokeberry	Umbrella Magnolia
Gray Birch	Indian Currant	Black Chokeberry	Pawpaw
Woody St. John's Wort	Red Bud	Shad Bush	Sweet Viburnum
Leatherwood	American Holly	Cockspur Thorn	Pigeon Cherry
Round Leaf Dogwood	Deciduous Holly	Scarlet Thorn	Bladdernut
Red-twigged Dogwood	Bittersweet	Washington Thorn	Silver Bell

and the tremendous old trees are responding wonderfully to the treatment they have received, we believe especially because of the restoration of the forest floor, which accounts for the trees now receiving their proper and natural nourishment.

Name of the owner of this restored woodland and Arboretum of Native Pennsylvania Shrubs and Trees will be furnished upon request.

## Our Clients Say—

The conservation of natural beauties from a scientific and cultural point of view is, without doubt, one of the important steps of modern civilization. Mr. Vick by his diligent and careful studies has materially aided this undertaking. His realistic creations of wild gardens, his preservation of rare botanical specimens and his superior flare for artistic landscaping, have produced countless gems of natural beauty.

It is particularly invigorating in this day of turmoil, that Mr. Vick is capable of bringing to many of us something lasting. Those of us who have been fortunate enough in having Mr. Vick transform a dingy corner into a garden spot, or an eroded creek into an entrancing dell, have realized a genuine and real "Return to nature."

ETHEL ROYAL HASSRICK  
"Oakwood"  
Wenonah, New Jersey.

The wild garden and small pool you built for me have been much admired for their artistic arrangement. The birds seem to approve of them also, as a home and bathing place.

ANNA GRISCOM ELKINTON,  
(Mrs. J. Passmore Elkinton).

I found your work on my little woodland path very satisfactory and have no criticism to make.

M. M. TOWNSEND,  
(Mrs. John Barnes Townsend).

The little rock pool with evergreens around it has given me a very great deal of pleasure and delight. It has been something to look at that was cool and green and restful in the midst of the summer heat.

With much appreciation of your work,  
I am

ALICE H. BIRCH,  
110 Harvey St.,  
Germantown, Penna.

In regard to your letter asking for any criticism I might have. I have none to make of your service. It seems to be excellent. The things I think are important, aside from good plant material, are: being notified of the receipt of my order, and delivery being made at the time I state or notice sent me to the contrary. These things your company does and I have been very much pleased with the plants.

(Miss) ELIZABETH CROSMAN,  
Garden Consultant,  
Oaks, Pennsylvania.

The naturalistic planting which you made for me last spring has transformed the least attractive corner of my property into what is now the section of greatest interest and charm. With its sheltered location and good exposure, I am anticipating the coming of another spring with much pleasure.

WILLIAM A. SHRYOCK,  
48 Harvey Street,  
Germantown, Penna.

We have certainly enjoyed the small wild garden you put in for us very much. It has been a constant pleasure for us.

RAYMOND WATROUS,  
215 Avon Road,  
Narberth, Penna.

I am writing to say that the work you have done on the trees at my home at Valley Forge has been entirely satisfactory. You have my permission to give such publication to this letter as you see fit.

JOSEPH NEFF EWING,  
Valley Forge, Penna.

Thank you very much for the naturalistic effect you have given my woodland with your planting of native, deciduous shrubs, ferns and wild flowers. This fall I would like you to put in more wild flowers, particularly the yellow lady's-slipper.

DR. HARRY C. BEST,  
Devon, Penna.

As I look at the St. John's Wort and the Wild Senna—still yellow and the blue and red of the Lobelia and the shape and color of the ferns and the strong growing, budding Azaleas all as planted and actually no losses—I realize as to your line, you have made a gardener's dream come true. I thank you.

EDWARD F. COBB,  
510 Merwyn Rd.,  
Narberth, Penna.

I am writing to say how much we have enjoyed the wild garden that you planted for us under a group of trees. In March and April when the rest of the garden is still wintry, it is a delight to watch the succession of earliest wild flowers, ending with a carpet of Trillium. We like your idea of planting ferns among the flowers for they give us green until Christmas.

(Miss) ELIZABETH B. GENDELL,  
320 Maple Avenue,  
Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.

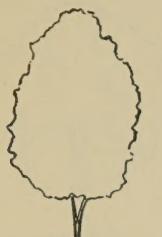
As it has been about a year since the work at Pine Creek Farm under your direction has been completed, and the results have been so satisfactory, I want to take this opportunity of expressing Mr. Martin's and my appreciation of your services. The rock pool has been very much admired, and Mr. Martin says the conversion of a very poor lawn at the west end of the house into a wild garden has been the most satisfactory thing we have yet attempted. I wish you could drop in and look at it some time before the winter sets in.

MRS. CARL MARTIN.

I have been delighted with your planting and suggestions and expect next spring to look with joy at my small woodland garden. Your plants have been very healthy, even the more difficult ones have done well.

MARION F. INGERSOLL,  
(Mrs. R. Sturgis Ingersoll)  
Forest Hill Lodge,  
Penllyn, Pennsylvania.

# Nursery Grown Native Trees



American Mountain Ash

## ASH, American Mountain

A tree of rather formal shape with a graceful, somewhat slender outline, seldom growing to a height of more than 30 or 40 feet. One of the most charming trees of our entire flora, and one of the most popular for home grounds. It transplants readily and merits its high esteem by its beautiful, feathery foliage, delightful spring flowers and abundant, bright red fruit which appears in the summer or early autumn. Native of the mountainous regions from northern Georgia well up into Canada.



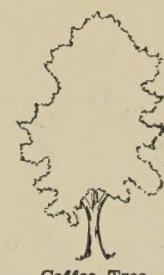
American Mountain Ash



Coffee Tree

## COFFEE TREE

This truly American tree is so outstanding beautiful with its dainty foliage and rough, gray bark, one wonders why it is not more commonly used for ornamental planting. It grows 100 feet high with a trunk often 4 feet in diameter and offers high shade for lawns. It should be transplanted when small. The Coffee Tree ranges naturally through western New York, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, through most of Alabama and northward to southern Wisconsin.



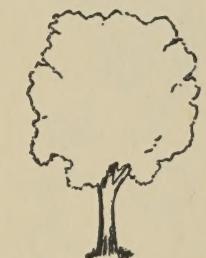
Coffee Tree

## CUCUMBER TREE

This handsome native American tree often reaches 90 feet in height with a trunk diameter 3 to 4 feet and when growing in the open develops a most picturesquely rounded crown. It grows naturally, along the mountainous slopes of the Alleghenies, westward to Mississippi and throughout most of Indiana. It is the hardiest of all Magnolias and cannot be recommended too highly for ornamental planting.



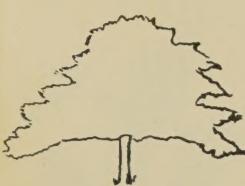
Cucumber Tree



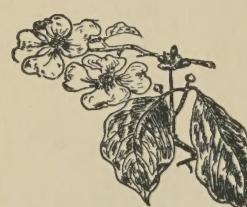
Cucumber Tree

## FLOWERING DOGWOOD

The Dogwood is the showiest and most dramatic as well as probably the most popular and beautiful of all the American trees. Low, round-headed when given a chance to spread, seldom growing to a height of more than 40 feet with a trunk greater than a foot in diameter. It prefers well-drained, fertile soil as it blossoms more profusely in the open, and transplants readily at almost any size. The large, beautiful, white flowers of spring are followed by rich green, round foliage which turns brilliant scarlet in the autumn. The fruit colors bright red usually before the leaves turn and is an attractive food for many birds. It grows naturally from central New York to northern Florida and westward to eastern Texas and eastern Iowa.



Flowering Dogwood



Flowering Dogwood

# Nursery Grown Native Trees



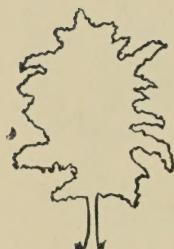
White Elm

## ELM, White

High, gracefully spreading head, interlaced branches and "Y" crotches make the crown of the Elm unmistakable when silhouetted on the horizon. The American or White Elm is one of our most graceful and most beloved trees. It frequently attains a height of 100 to 125 feet and has a huge rough-barked trunk, 6 to 10 feet in diameter; its branches divide in an unusual vase-like form. Grows fairly rapidly when planted 6 to 10 feet in height. It is found from northern Maine, southward through a large part of Florida and Texas, and westward to the western border of Montana and Wyoming. Its natural habitats are rich bottom lands and stream banks.



White Elm



Fringe Tree

## FRINGE TREE

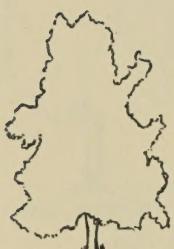
This most beautiful tree is frequently considered a shrub as it seldom grows more than 30 feet in height and usually with a divided trunk. Because of its masses of white blossoms it has several common names: Old Man's Beard, Grandfather's Beard, and Snow Flower Tree. It prefers the rich soil of stream banks and transplants readily.



Fringe Tree

## GUM, Sweet

This magnificent tree grows to the height of 140 feet with a trunk 4 to 5 feet in diameter, a handsome, irregular-shaped crown, and star-shaped leaves which turn rich purple in autumn. It is often refused a place on the home grounds because it is rather slow to get started and difficult to transplant when it has attained any size. It grows naturally in the lowlands and ranges from southern New York, southward through a large part of Florida, westward to the central part of Texas and Missouri.



Sweet Gum



Sweet Gum

## HEMLOCK, Canada

This glorious tree is the most graceful of all evergreens, growing to a height of 100 feet with a trunk sometimes 4 feet in diameter and ranges naturally from Canada throughout most of the New England States and along the Appalachian Regions into Georgia, westward, extending well over Michigan and Wisconsin. It transplants readily almost any size and is particularly desirable because it will grow in locations too shady for most other evergreen trees.



Canada Hemlock



Canada Hemlock

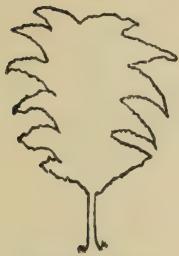
# Nursery Grown Native Trees



American Holly



Hornbeam



Honey Locust



Sweetbay Magnolia



Red Maple

## HOLLY, American or Christmas

This magnificent tree with its irregular, pyramidal head attains a height of from 40 to 50 feet. It has distinct male and female plants and dark green leaves enriched with bright red berries. It can be transplanted in early spring or late fall and can be moved almost any size. It grows naturally along the coast from southern Massachusetts to Florida, from North Carolina to Texas, thence to southern Illinois. It prefers moist to wet woods, usually slightly acid soil.



American Holly

## HORNBEAM, OR BLUE BEECH

This decoratively low tree with its smooth-barked, bluish-gray trunk, seldom grows taller than 30 to 35 feet. It prefers the wet lowlands through New York State to Florida, westward to Texas and Missouri. It does not transplant very easily but is such a handsome tree, it should be used for landscape effects.



Hornbeam

## LOCUST, Honey

This noble monarch with its unusually erect crown grows 140 feet in height with a trunk sometimes 5 to 6 feet in diameter. It inhabits the rich bottom lands from western New York to Alabama, westward to the extreme eastern part of Texas. It forms a magnificent shade tree and transplants readily when it is small.



Honey Locust

## MAGNOLIA, Glauca, Swamp or Sweetbay

This is the daintiest and free growing of our Magnolias, rarely reaching a height of 60 feet with a trunk 2 feet in diameter. Grows naturally in the marshy grounds, swamps and bogs along the coastal region from southern Pennsylvania to the central part of Florida, extending westward through Louisiana into the eastern portion of Texas.



Sweetbay Magnolia

## MAPLE, Red

This is one of our showiest trees, raising its irregular, flaming crown to a height of 100 feet, frequently with a 3 foot trunk. The twigs are often very red as are its blossoms when they first appear in early spring, and the fall foliage turns to a bright scarlet. It prefers the bottom lands, but frequently wanders far up on the hillsides. Ranges over the entire eastern United States.



Red Maple

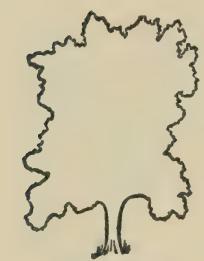
# Nursery Grown Native Trees



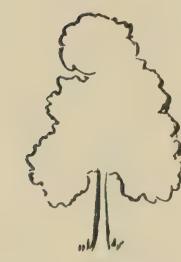
Striped Maple



Sugar Maple



Black Oak



Papaw



Persimmon

## MAPLE, Striped

A small, beautiful tree seldom reaching a height of more than 30 feet. Charming because of its large, light green leaves and its striped trunk. Native of the deep woods from Canada to Tennessee.

## MAPLE, Sugar

This wonderful stately tree with its pyramidal crown grows to a height of somewhat over 100 feet with occasionally a trunk 5 feet in diameter. It is undoubtedly the most desirable of all Maples, beloved for its large, yellow or bright red foliage in autumn and prized for its delicious maple syrup. Transplants readily. This tree much prefers deep, fertile soil and ranges over the entire eastern part of the United States.

## OAK, Black

The Black Oak is sometimes called the Yellow Oak and is a distinguished and extremely handsome tree with a more or less regular crown. It is one of the most showy and beautiful of the Oaks, growing sometimes 100 feet in height with dark, firmly ridged bark outside and distinctly yellowish within. Can be transplanted, but not readily as the Pin Oak. It ranges from central Maine to northern Georgia, westward to Texas and Minnesota.

## OAK, Willow

Magnificently stately tree with erect trunk and widely spreading branches. Narrow willow-like leaves. It is a native of bogs and stream banks from Pennsylvania to Florida.

## PAPAW

The papaw with its interesting head and delicious fruit is scarcely more than a shrub. It seldom reaches a height of more than 25 or 30 feet. Prefers the fertile soil of the lowlands and grows naturally from western New York, southward to Florida, westward to Texas and Nebraska. Grows comparatively rapidly and transplants satisfactorily if proper care is taken.

## PERSIMMON

This artistic and colorful tree seldom reaches more than 45 feet in height with a trunk sometimes 2 or 2½ feet in diameter. Its colorful fruit is a general favorite, and it should certainly be planted much more frequently as it transplants fairly well up to a great size. Grows naturally from central Pennsylvania, southward throughout Florida and westward to central Texas and eastern Kansas.



Sugar Maple



Black Oak



Willow Oak



Papaw



Persimmon

# Nursery Grown Native Trees



Red-bud

## RED-BUD

This small, artistic, round-headed tree occasionally grows to a height of 45 feet. Its exquisite profusion of pink flowers form a beautiful contrast in the early spring with the white flowers of the Dogwood. It prefers rich, fertile ground and will grow either in the shade or in the open. Grows throughout most of Pennsylvania, southward along the foothills to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, westward to Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.



Red-bud



Sour Wood

## SOUR WOOD

This rather irregularly crowned tree, which seems to actually blaze with color in the autumn, frequently grows to a height of 50 feet. It prefers fertile slopes. Transplants easily, and its use should ever increase. It has wonderful white blossoms and its brilliant fall foliage is unsurpassed. Grows from central Pennsylvania, westward to central Arkansas, southward to northern Florida and eastern Texas.



Sour Wood

## SPRUCE, Red

Normally considered a smaller tree but sometimes reaching the height of 100 feet with a trunk 3 feet in diameter. A beautiful and graceful tree growing naturally from Canada southward through Pennsylvania, the mountains of West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Transplants safely.



Red Spruce

## TULIP

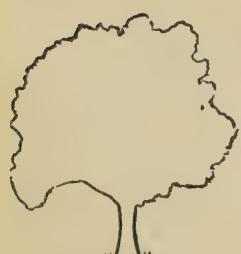
This stately tree grows tall and straight as an Indian with its erect trunk sometimes branchless to a height of 100 feet. It belongs to the Magnolia family and is one of our most magnificent flowering trees. From southern central New York to Florida and westward to the Mississippi, usually the tallest tree in the woods is the Tulip, frequently rising to a height of 180 to 190 feet with a trunk occasionally over 12 feet in diameter.



Tulip



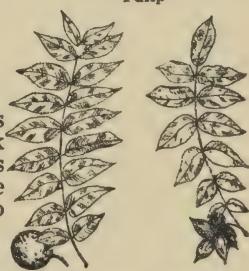
Tulip Tree



Black Walnut

## WALNUT, Black

This splendid American giant frequently raises its crown to the height of 100 to 150 feet with a trunk diameter of 5 to 6 feet. Grows from Massachusetts and central New York, along the slopes of the Appalachian Mountains to Alabama, westward into Texas, and northward to Nebraska and Wisconsin.



Black Walnut      Butternut

# Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Black Alder

## ALDER, Black

Rapid growing shrub, prefers the deep, rich soil of wet meadows and stream banks. Flowers appear in early spring; long, graceful catkins in fall.



Dentate Arrow-wood

## ARROW-WOOD, Dentate

Becomes a good-sized shrub. Blossoms, white, followed by dark blue fruit. Prefers wet meadows and stream banks.



Wafer Ash

## ASH, Wafer

Handsome, dark green leaves and attractive, wafer-like fruit make this shrub most desirable for summer screen or boundary planting. It prefers rich soil and at least the partial shade of woodland edge. Sometimes grows 20 feet high.

## AZELEA, Flame

Brilliantly colored blooms ranging in shades from light yellow to deep orange appear usually in May, sometimes in June. Shows to best advantage in mixed plantings, especially where broad-leaved evergreens and hemlock are used.



White Swamp Azalea

## AZALEA, Pink; Pinkster Flower

Beautiful, pink and white blossoms appearing usually in May. This vigorously growing shrub is a general favorite and fits in any woodsy setting. Blooms more profusely in filtered light in the shade of deep woods.



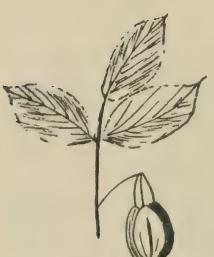
Pink Azalea

## AZALEA, White Swamp

Exquisite, white blooms appear April or May. Native of bogs and swamps. Prefers deep shade or filtered light.

## BLADDER NUT, American

Tall, graceful shrub, delicate light green leaves, dainty, white blossoms appear usually in May followed by bladder-like seed pods. Interesting, striped bark on mature trunk. Prefers rich, moist soil. Thrives in woodland shade.



American Bladder Nut

## CHOKEBERRY, Black

Graceful shrub with glorious, white flowers appearing early spring followed by black berry-like fruit very attractive to the birds. Prefers moist rich woodlands.

## CHOKEBERRY, Red

Similar to the Black Chokeberry except that the fruit is red.



Black Chokeberry

# Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Fothergillia



Huckleberry



Wild Hydrangea



Leatherwood



Red Twig Dogwood



Deciduous Holly

## DOGWOOD, Red Twig or Red Osier

Dramatically clings to the perilous slopes of stream banks, preventing erosion and adding charm and beauty with dainty clusters of white flowers followed by greenish-white fruit. Particularly attractive in winter because of its bright red twigs.

## FOTHERGILLIA

This is often called a Dwarf Alder, growing 2 to 5 feet high. Pinkish white blooms appear in April. It is a native of the southern states but is reported hardy much farther north.

## HOLLY, Deciduous; Winterberry

A handsome show in fall with clusters of bright red berries which hang on well into early winter. Grows naturally in rich, open bogs.

## HUCKLEBERRY, Early Low

Dainty blossoms, beautiful foliage, delicious fruit. Excellent for poor, shady slope. Grows best in poor, sandy soil.

## HYDRANGEA, Wild

This attractive shrub is at home in the rich soil of the deep woods. Its showy clusters of beautiful white blooms appear in midsummer.

## INDIAN CURRANT

A shrub holding its leaves well on into cold weather, has bright red berries. Excellent for dry banks. Thrives in shade or sun.

## INKBERRY

Handsome shrub belonging to the Holly family growing from 2 to 8 feet in height and native of the eastern United States from Massachusetts to Florida, westward to Mississippi. Dark, glossy, green leaves lasting well into the winter, black berries. Thrives in shade or sun.

## LEATHERWOOD

So named because the Indians are supposed to have used the twigs of this shrub for tying their packs. Beautiful, loose-growing, glossy leaved shrub with small, yellowish flowers. Prefers the moist or wet woodlands.

## RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM

Exquisite, shell-pink bloom, small foliage. Dainty shrub. Prefers rich soil of the woodland edge.



Indian Currant



Inkberry

# Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Rhododendron Maximum



Woody St. John's Wort



Shad Bush



Maple-leaved Viburnum



Waahoo

## RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM—GREAT LAUREL

One of the most beautiful and most popular of our native shrubs. Light pink blossoms, broad, evergreen leaves. Prefers the shade of rich woodlands.

## RHODODENDRON MINUS

Hardy rhododendron, small profuse blooms. Ideal for grouping with Rhododendron Maximum. Similar to Rhododendron Carolinianum.

## ROSE, Pasture

A splendid single rose for almost any dry location. Pink blossom. Prefers open sun.



Swamp Rose

## ST. JOHN'S WORT, Bushy

Similar in general shape to woody St. John's Wort. Very narrow leaves and smaller flowers.

## ST. JOHN'S WORT, Great, Woody or Shrubby

Profuse bloomer. Rich golden yellow flowers which follow each other with startling rapidity. Prefers open sun.



Shad Bush

## SHAD BUSH, Juneberry

One of the most beautiful of the early blooming shrubs. Dainty white flowers appear before the leaves. Prefers the rich soil of protecting woodland.

## SPICE BUSH

Pungent-scented, graceful shrub. Delicate, fringe-like, yellow blossoms appear in the early spring often before the snow is gone. Bright scarlet berries follow in late summer or early autumn.



Spice Bush

## VIBURNUM, Maple-leaved

Blooms profusely. Clusters of white flowers are followed by almost black fruit. Foliage turns a beautiful mauve pink in autumn. Thrives best in deep shade of rich woodlands.



Witch Hazel

## WAAHOO

A beautiful euonymus. Bright red fruit in autumn. Prefers deep, rich soil and thrives in the open sun.

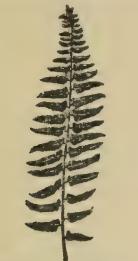
## WITCH HAZEL

Late fall or winter blooming shrub. Fringe-like, yellow blossoms. A handsome plant for cool, moist woods.

# Nursery Grown Native Ferns



Northern Beechfern



Christmas Fern



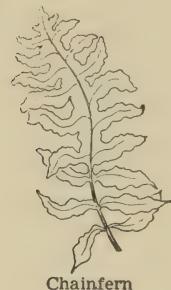
Grapefern



Interrupted Fern



Maidenhair Fern



Chainfern



Cinnamon Fern



Hay-scented Fern



New York Fern

## BEECHFERN, Southern

This attractive fern prefers the cool moisture of beech shade and grows naturally from Canada to North Carolina.

## CHAINFERN, Dwarf or Narrow Leaf

Attractive fern for moist locations. Grows naturally in bogs mostly along the coast from Canada to Florida.

## CHRISTMAS FERN

Justly one of the most popular of all ferns. It retains its fronds well into the winter and often until the new fronds begin to uncurl in the spring. Prefers the deep, rich soil of heavily wooded slopes, grows naturally from Canada to Florida westward to Wisconsin and Texas.

## CINNAMON FERN

Grows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet in height. Fronds form beautiful, light green cone. Bears its spores on separate frond and receives its name from their reddish brown color. Prefers the rich acid soil of stream banks. Native throughout eastern United States.

## GRAPEFERN

This beautiful fern prefers moist woods and slightly acid soil, grows naturally along the eastern coast from Canada to Florida westward to Michigan.

## HAY-SCENTED FERN

Dainty, lace-like fronds. Spreads rapidly with root runners, should not be planted in limited area. Excellent for ground cover on open, sunny banks, which it prefers. Native of eastern United States.

## INTERRUPTED FERN

Grows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet in height. Interesting because it bears its dark brown spores on separate, small branchlets along the central part of the frond stem. Prefers the deep, rich soil of the woods along stream banks, grows in eastern United States.

## MAIDENHAIR FERN

The daintiest and probably the most popular of all native fern. Prefers the deep, rich soil of the dense woods. Native throughout eastern United States to Georgia and Louisiana.

## NEW YORK FERN

This dainty fern likes acid soil, wet woods, and shady bogs. Valuable ground cover. Spreads with root runners. Grows naturally from Canada to Georgia.

# Nursery Grown Native Ferns



Ostrich Fern



Rattlesnake Fern



Royal Fern



Walking Fern

## OSTRICH FERN

This tall, vigorously growing fern likes the deep, rich soil of wooded bottom lands, growing naturally from Canada to Virginia and westward to Alaska. Generally, it prefers shade, though it sometimes grows in the open sun, but in these cases usually the fronds brown early in the season.

## POLYPODY

Great mats of this beautiful fern grow luxuriantly over huge rocks or on steep banks. Prefers shade and grows naturally from Canada to Georgia.



Polypody

## RATTLESNAKE FERN

Much daintier frond than the Grapefern. Prefers open woods, bogs, slightly acid soil. Native of eastern United States.

## ROYAL FERN

The most graceful of all the large ferns flourishes in moist, acid soil. Native of eastern Canada, United States, and South America.



Sensitive Fern

## SENSITIVE FERN

This handsome, showy fern should never be planted in a limited space because it spreads rapidly with root runners. However, it may be beautifully used along stream banks or in bogs where there is considerable area to cover. Native throughout eastern United States.

## SPLEENWORT, Ebony

Dainty small fern, extremely hardy, very useful where space is limited, prefers the shade of a limestone section, grows naturally from Pennsylvania to Florida.



Ebony Spleenwort

## WALKING FERN

This fascinating fern prefers limestone rocks in the deep woods, growing naturally from Canada to Georgia.

## WOODFERN, Evergreen; Marginal Woodfern; Leatherwood Fern

This beautiful and extremely popular fern retains its fronds well on into the cold weather. Prefers rich woodland slopes from Canada to Alabama and westward to Missouri.



Marginal Woodfern

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Alumroot

## ALUMROOT

Interesting, short stemmed foliage, forms splendid ground cover. Inconspicuous flower rising on long stem appears between May and August. Native of dry woodlands from Canada to Alabama.



Anemone, Canada



Anemone, Rue

## ANEMONE, Rue

This fairy-like, white flower, appearing from March to May, is so dainty it would seem that it must perish in the sharp winds of late spring, but is a very hardy and an extremely satisfactory plant. Grows naturally in the deep woods from New Hampshire to Minnesota.



Anemone, Tall

## ANEMONE, Tall; Thimbleweed

This beautiful plant deserves great popularity. Its dainty, white blossoms appear during May, June, July, and August. It grows naturally in open, dry woods or thickets from Canada to South Carolina.



Arbutus

## ARBUTUS, Trailing; Mayflower

The delicate beauty of this rare plant has fascinated flower lovers for generations. It must have extremely acid soil. Grows close to the ground and ultimately forms a solid mat of rich, dark green leaves which are evergreen. The shell-pink blooms appear in April and May. Grows naturally in the loose soil of woodlands from Canada to Florida.



Arrowhead

## ARROWHEAD

One of our most beautiful aquatic plants. White blooms appear from July to September. Long popular for shallow pools and lilly ponds.



Baneberry

## BANEERRY, White

A handsome plant throughout the summer. Dainty lace-like white blooms appear April to June and are later followed by showy, white berries tipped with purple. Native of woodlands from Canada to Pennsylvania.

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Sessile-leaved Bellwort



Bergamot



Bittersweet



Bloodroot

## BELLWORT, Large-flowered

This fascinating plant usually grows 6 to 18 inches high. The bell-shaped flowers are a rich yellow and appear during April and May. Native of the rich woodlands from Canada to Georgia.



Large-flowered Bellwort

## BELLWORT, Sessile-leaved

This rather rare, delicate, nodding, yellow bell-shaped flower grows best along stream banks where there is occasional silt deposit. Flower stem grows 4 to 12 inches high from Canada to Georgia and blooms usually in May.

## BEE BALM, Bergamot; Oswego Tea

Plant 2 to 4 feet high. Bright red flowers appearing July and August. Native of stream banks from Canada to Georgia. Makes a grand mid-summer show in proper places but should not be planted in limited areas.



Bee Balm

## BERGAMOT, Wild

Usually grows about 2 feet in height. Attractive, pale lavender blooms appearing June to September make a beautiful display on dry, open hillside. Should not be planted near cultivated garden. Native from Maine to Florida.

## BISHOP'S CAP

Native of deep rich woodlands from Canada to North Carolina. Stems 8 to 17 inches in height. Tiny white flowers bloom during April and May.



Bishop's Cap

## BITTERSWEET

Very attractive, woody vine bearing ornamental, orange scarlet berries in the fall. Native of eastern United States, will live in woodland shade but grows more luxuriantly and bears more prolifically in the open sun.

## BLAZING STAR

Unusually charming, from 1 to 2½ feet in height, bears long spikes of white flowers in June. Native of damp woods and wet meadows from Massachusetts to Florida.

## BLOODROOT; Puccoon-Root

This spring favorite is a native of rich, wood soil from Canada to Florida. Its 1 to 1½ inch, white blooms rising above broad, light green leaves are an addition to any garden. It blooms in April and May.



Blazing Star

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers

## BLUE-EYED GRASS

Deep blue flower appearing May, June, and July. Native of rich, lowland woods or moist, open fields from Newfoundland to Virginia and westward to Colorado.



Blue-eyed Grass

## BONESET, White or Common

Showy white flowers appear July, August, and September, borne on a 2 to 5-foot stem with rough, dark green leaves. Grows naturally in wet lowlands, moist meadows, and bogs, Canada to Florida. Excellent for distant meadow but coarse for intimate plantings.



White or Common Boneset

## BOWMAN'S ROOT; Indian Physic

This fascinating plant grows 2 to 4 feet high. Is most attractive when the white blooms appear in June and July. Native of the woods from Canada to Georgia.

## BUTTERCUP, Swamp or Marsh

One of the most colorful of our bog plants. Luxurious foliage. Golden yellow flowers April, May, June, July. Native of swamps and wet meadows from Canada to Georgia.



Swamp or Marsh Buttercup

## BUTTERFLY WEED; Pleurisy Root

One of the most spectacular of all wild flowers. Plant 1 to 3 feet high. Brilliant orange blooms appearing during July, August, and September. Native of dry, open fields from Maine to Canada.

## CALLA, Wild; Water Arum

Beautiful, white with shining, green leaves. Native of ponds, bogs, and swamps in northeastern United States.



Wild Calla

## CARNATION, Wild

An importation from Europe which has naturalized over a wide area. An attractive, small, red, single bloom on a stem 12 to 14 inches high. Prefers dry, sunny locations.



Wild Carnation

## COLUMBINE, Wild; Rock Bells

Colorful and dainty, charming combination of red flowers tipped with yellow and delicate, small, light green leaves. Very satisfactory. Native of rocky woodlands from Canada to Florida.



Columbine

## CONEFLOWER

Handsome plant sometimes from 9 to 12 feet in height. Has a golden yellow bloom appearing July, August, and September. Native in moist, open woods and along stream banks.



Coneflower

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Dog's-tooth  
Trout  
Lily

## DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET; Trout Lily

This violet is actually a member of the lily family. Interesting, mottled leaves. Yellow flower appearing in April and May. Native in wet woods and along shady stream banks from Canada to Florida.

## DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES

A delicate plant with dainty, fernlike leaves and graceful white blossoms which appear in April and May. Native in the rich woodlands from Canada to North Carolina, westward to Missouri.

## FLAG, Larger Blue

This splendid violet-blue iris blends beautifully with a natural setting. Plant stands 2 to 3 feet in height. It is a native of swamps, bogs, and wet meadows from Canada to Florida.

## FOAM FLOWER; False Miterwort

One of the most charming ground covers for deep shade. Dainty white flowers on stems 1 to 4 inches high. Grows naturally in the deep, rich soil of damp woods from Canada to Florida.



Foam Flower

## GENTIAN, Closed Blue or Blind

This admirable plant, 2 to 4 feet high, has deep rich blue flowers which appear in August, September, and October. Native of wet meadows from Canada to Georgia.

## GINGER, Wild or Indian

Excellent ground cover for rocky, shady bank or rocky stream bank beneath woodland shade. In conspicuous, dark red flowers appear May and April. Native of rich wood soil from Canada to North Carolina.



Wild Ginger

## GRAPE, Chicken

Rapid growing vine, splendid foliage, small, tart fruit. Native in the rich wood soil of eastern United States.

## GRAPE, Fox

Rapid growing vine. Large, rich fruit unsurpassed for wines and jellies. Native in fertile woods of eastern United States.



Hepatica

## HEPATICA

Leaves, 2 to 2½ inches from the ground, last well through the season and often most of the winter. Delicate, blue or pinkish-blue blooms appear above the leaves in March and April. Native of the deep woods from Canada to Florida.



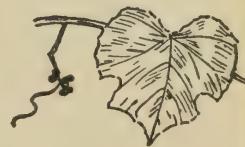
Dutchman's Breeches



Larger Blue Flag



Blind Gentian



Chicken Grape

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers

## HERB ROBERT

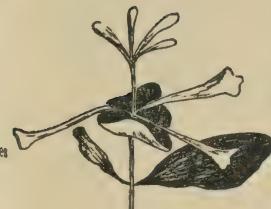
Small, bright purplish-red flowers, dainty, graceful foliage. Blooms appear in late spring or early summer. Is native of the moist rocky woodlands, Canada to Pennsylvania, westward to Missouri.



Herb Robert

## HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet or Coral

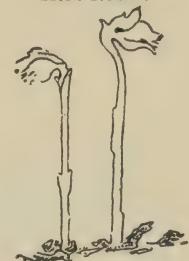
A high climber with a most brilliant scarlet flower arranged in clusters with rounded, dark green leaves. Has scarlet berries, ripening in the autumn. Blooms May or June. Native of open woods and lowlands from Maine to Florida.



Coral Honeysuckle

## INDIAN PIPE; Corpse Plant

A ghost-like flower. Stem, leaves, and bloom are white. Appears June to August in deep woods throughout the United States. Lives on decayed, organic matter.



Indian Pipe

## IRIS CRISTATA

Justly prized creeping iris. Light blue flower appears April and May. Native of the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas.



Iris Cristata

## IRONWEED

Handsome plant 3 to 9 feet high. Rich, deep purple flowers appearing August to October. Native of open swamps and wet meadows of the eastern United States.



Ironweed

## JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

An old favorite beloved by youths and parents alike. Showy green and brown striped hood appears in June followed by a magnificent cluster of shining, red berries. Native of moist woods throughout eastern United States.



Jack-in-the-Pulpit

## JACOB'S LADDER, American

Flowers, mauve blue, appear May, June and July. Native of wet meadows throughout eastern United States.



American Jacob's Ladder

## JOE PYE WEED; Purple Boneset

A pinkish-purple haze over the meadow when in bloom during August and September, 3 to 6 feet high. Extremely decorative for open, moist ground not in immediate vicinity of more delicate garden. Native throughout eastern United States.



Joe Pye Weed

## LADY'S-SLIPPER, Pink

Matchless orchid-pink, this bloom appears in June. Requires very acid soil, either sandy or rocky. Native of woodlands, Canada to North Carolina.



Pink Lady's-slipper

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Yellow Lady's-slipper



Turk's Cap Lily



Wild Yellow or Canada Lily



Cardinal Lobelia

## LADY'S-SLIPPER, Showy

Pink and white bloom of rare charm. Flowers appear June and July. Native of swamps and open woods, Canada to Georgia, westward to Minnesota.

## LADY'S-SLIPPER, Yellow

Georgeous bit of sunlight from the sky caught in each yellow bloom. Flowers appear May and June. Native of rich, moist woods, Canada to Alabama, westward to Nebraska.

## LILY, Philadelphia

This stunning lily is one of the most spectacular blooms of the deep woods or open hillsides. Grows 1 to 3 feet in height. Reddish-orange flower appearing in July. Native of woods, Maine to North Carolina.

## TURK'S CAP LILY

One of the gayest lilies and a profuse bloomer, 6 to 8 feet tall. Excellent for shade or sun. Native of eastern United States.

## LILY OF THE VALLEY, False or Wild; Two leaved Solomon's Seal

Beautiful ground cover, waxy, green leaves, spikes of tiny, white flowers appearing in May and June. Native of damp woods from Canada to North Carolina, westward to South Dakota.

## LILY, Wild Yellow, Canada or Nodding

4 to 6 stunning deep yellow-flowers from a single stalk rising 2 to 5 feet high, blooming in July and August. Native of bogs and wet meadows, Canada to Georgia, westward to Minnesota.

## LOBELIA, Blue or Great

Exquisite, blue flowers on 1 to 3-foot spike appear July, August, September, and October. Native of wet meadows and stream banks from Canada to Louisiana, westward to Kansas.

## LOBELIA, Brook

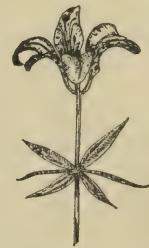
This dainty blue flowered plant prefers the rich, moist meadows or stream banks. Grows from 6 to 20 inches tall and blooms from July to September. Is native from Canada to Southern New Jersey and westward to Michigan.

## LOBELIA, Cardinal

A glorious blaze of cardinal when the flowers appear in July, August and September. Prefers deep, rich soil throughout a large part of the United States.



Showy Lady's-slipper



Philadelphia Lily



Wild Lily of the Valley



Blue Lobelia



Brook Lobelia

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Marsh Marigold



Matrimony Vine



Early Meadow Rue



Virginia Cowslip



Lousewort

## LOUSEWORT; Wood or Head Betony

Yellow and brown, chrysanthemum-like flowers appearing April, May, and June. Partially parasitic. Grows naturally in deep woods occasionally throughout the eastern United States

## MARIGOLD, Marsh; Cowslip

The English cousin of this charming golden flower is known on the other side as the "King's Cup." Belongs at the shady end of your pool. Native of bogs from Canada to Carolina.

## MATRIMONY VINE

Rapid growing colorful vine. Dainty, orchid-colored blooms appear profusely throughout the summer followed by bright red berries. This plant has a wide distribution in United States. Is thoroughly naturalized though a native of Europe.

## MAY APPLE; Wild Mandrake

An attractive ground cover for heavily wooded hillside where no other plants are required and a quick cover is imperative. Large, decorative leaves almost hiding white blossoms which appear in May and June followed by an edible fruit. The root is poisonous. This highly valued medicinal plant is native of moist woods, Canada to Florida.



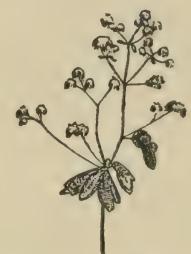
May Apple

## MEADOW RUE, Early

The dainty foliage of this plant is an asset to any spring garden. The blooms are an inconspicuous yellow-green and appear in April and May. Native along wooded stream banks, Maine to Alabama.

## MEADOW RUE, Fall

Huge, snowy white, fluffy balls of blooms from July to September borne high on graceful stems with a multitude of dainty, silvery green leaves makes this charming plant a sort of fairy green of the summer wild garden. Native of bogs and wet meadows, Canada to Florida.



Fall Meadow Rue

## MERTENSIA, Virginia Cowslip

This extremely popular old favorite is ever beautiful. Its blue flowers, which turn pinkish-purple with age, appear in April and May and form a charming contrast with the large, delicate green leaves. It is a native of open, wet meadows from New York State to South Carolina. The foliage disappears, as do all signs of blossoms, before warm weather, so this plant should never be planted in an exclusive bed.

## MILKWEED, Common

The purple blossoms, July to September, form an excellent color effect in distant meadow. Should never be planted in limited garden. Grows from Canada to North Carolina.



Common Milkweed

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Four-leaved Milkweed



Blue Phlox



Bluets



Giant Sarsaparilla

## MILKWEED, Four Leaved

One of the most delicate and beautiful of all summer-blooming woods flowers. White with dark green leaves. Difficult to transplant. Native of deep woods, Maine to Alabama.

## ORCHIS, Showy

Dainty, decorative, small orchid growing only 4 to 12 inches high. Purple and white flowers rising from thick, green leaves appear May and June. Native of the rich woodlands, Canada to Kentucky, westward to Missouri.

## PARTRIDGE BERRY; Twinberry; Squawberry

An ideal evergreen creeper, flowers waxy white, blooming in April, May, June, followed by bright red berries. Native of the woods, Canada to Florida.

## PHLOX, Blue

Light blue flower, 2 to 8 inches high, appears July to September. Should be planted in drifts on gentle wooded slopes. Native from Pennsylvania to Florida, westward to Kansas.

## PITCHER PLANT; Sidesaddle Flower

More interesting than beautiful, but with showy, reddish-brown blooms and pitcher green and brown leaves. Native of wooded bogs, Canada to Florida.

## QUAKER LADY; Bluets

Delicate, light blue flower is one of the joys of May. Prefers open wood and grassy slopes. Is native from Canada to Georgia and westward to Missouri.

## RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN

Beautiful evergreen, pale green and white leaves make this plant a favorite the year round. Inconspicuous, whitish blooms appear in July and August. Native of dry woods, Maine to Florida, westward to Minnesota.

## SARSAPARILLA

A smaller and less showy plant than the Giant Sarsaparilla but most desirable for its habit of adorning large boulders.

## SARSAPARILLA, Giant

The rich, dark purple berries gleaming against the vivid green foliage of this plant make it a joy of the late summer woods. Delightful flower clusters appear earlier but are not as showy as the fruit.



Showy Orchis



Partridge Berry



Pitcher Plant



Rattlesnake Plantain

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Sedum



Shooting Star



Skunk Cabbage

## SAXIFRAGE, Early

Most attractive when planted in masses along moist rocks. White flowers appear April, May, and June. Native in deep woods, Canada to Georgia, westward to Minnesota.

## SEDUM

Excellent cover for rocks, will grow in shade, thrive somewhat better in sun. Native of eastern United States.

## SENNA, Wild or American

Pea-like blossoms, tawny yellow of sunset hue, July and August. Leaves sensitive, light green. Stalks standing 3 to 7 feet high. Very satisfactory in most locations. Native of wet, open places, Massachusetts to North Carolina.

## SHOOTING STAR

Charming, orchid-purple flower rising from a rosette of flat, green leaves. Native of moist, shaley banks from Pennsylvania to Georgia.

## SHORTIA

Excellent ground cover, waxy green leaves, white flower appearing April and May. Requires shade. Native of wooded mountains of the Carolinas.

## SKUNK CABBAGE

The first bloom of spring, the actual flower is hidden beneath the gaily mottled, yellow, brown, green, and red hood. Large light green leaves follow the blossom. As the hood decays, an objectional odor is given off. The odor does not carry far and the plant is decorative and useful in some locations.

## SNAKEROOT, Black; Black Cohosh

An extremely desirable plant 3 to 8 feet high. Handsome, large, divided leaves, about which in July and August appear a tall plume of snowy white blooms. Native Maine to Georgia, westward to Wisconsin.

## SOLOMON'S SEAL

Fascinating plant, grows 1 to 3 feet high. Small, yellow-greenish blossom appears in May and is followed by charming dark blue berries. Native of rich woodlands from Ontario to Florida.



Early Saxifrage



Wild Senna



Shortia



Black Snakeroot



Solomon's Seal

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



False Solomon's Seal



Spring Beauty



Barren Strawberry



Wild Strawberry

## SOLOMON'S SEAL, False; Wild or False Spikenard

One of the most beautiful and most satisfactory of the wild flowers. Handsome foliage and stunning plume of white flowers appearing May and June followed by handsome red berries. Native of rich woodlands, Canada to North Carolina, westward to Wisconsin.



Spiderwort

## SPIDERWORT; Spider Lily

Unusual, beautiful, iris-like plant. Blooms, an exquisite purplish-blue, appear June, July, or August. Thrives best in rich soil of woodlands. Native from New York to Virginia.

## SPRING BEAUTY, Carolina or Wide-leaved

Very delicate, pinkish-white flower. Makes a beautiful spring ground cover for moist woodlands. Native from Canada to North Carolina.

## STAR GRASS, Yellow

Charming, grass-like plant. Bright yellow blooms appearing May and June, often again in August and September. Native in dry, open woods and fields, Canada to Florida.



Yellow Star Grass

## STRAWBERRY, Barren

A strawberry-like creeper, excellent ground cover. Blooms, attractive, soft yellow, appear in May and June. Native, Canada to New Jersey. Should not be planted where space is limited.



Strawberry Vine

## STRAWBERRY VINE

Splendid ground cover beneath dense shade branches, 1 to 2 feet high. Dainty, white flower appears in May, gorgeous red fruit in fall. Native of woodlands, Canada to Kentucky.

## STRAWBERRY, WILD

Desirable native Strawberry. Blooms, white, appear April and May. Small, red fruit is extremely luscious. Native in open, dry soil, Canada to Florida.



Toothwort

## TOOTHWORT

Attractive, dainty, white blossoms appear above fascinating, deeply cut leaves April and May. Native in rich woodlands, Canada to Florida.

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers

## TRILLIUM, Nodding; Nodding Wake-Robin

White flower dropping beneath the large leaves appear May and June. Grows in rich, wet woods from Canada to Georgia.



Nodding Trillium

## TRILLIUM, Painted; Painted Wake-Robin

An astonishingly beautiful white flower splashed with magenta rises above three dark green leaves. Blooms in May and is a native of the cold, damp woods from Canada to Georgia.

## TRILLIUM, Red; Wake-Robin or Birthroot

Rich, deep reddish-purple flower above three large leaves. Blooms in May or June in woodlands from Canada to North Carolina. Flowers have an unpleasant odor as they fade so are not desirable for house plants.

## TRILLIUM STYLOSUM

Delicate, shell-pink bloom appears above dark green leaves usually in May.



White Trillium

## TRILLIUM, White

Beautiful, white, lily-like flower rising above three large, dark green leaves. Blooms in April or May and is native of the deep, rich woods, Canada to North Carolina.

## TRUMPET CREEPER; Trumpet Vine

Rapid growing and most decorative vine. Scarlet, trumpet-like flowers appear in midsummer. Native of southeastern United States.



Trumpet Vine

## TURTLEHEAD; Snakehead

Stately, pinkish-white flowers sway on a 1 to 4 foot stem. Resemble turtle heads in shape and bloom during July, August, and September. Is a handsome addition to any wet woods or stream bank. Native from Canada to Florida.



Turtlehead

## VIOLET, Bird's Foot

Velvety, lilac-purple flowers with orange centers blooming May and June. Leaves deeply cut differing from other violets. Native, open woods and dry, sandy fields from Massachusetts to Florida.



Bird's Foot Violet

# Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Canada Violet



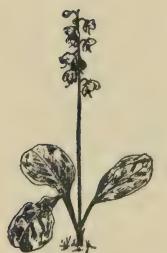
Blue Violet



Virginia Creeper



Yellow Violet



Shinleaf Wintergreen



Creeping Wintergreen  
Checkerberry



Tarn Yellow Wood Sorrel



Spotted Wintergreen

## VIOLET, Blue

The old familiar, favorite, round-leaved, blue violet. Excellent ground cover for shade or sun. Native in deep, rich soil of eastern United States.

## VIOLET, Canada

Dainty, white flowers with bright yellow centers appearing May, June or July. Native of mountainous woodlands from Canada to South Carolina.

## VIOLET, Yellow

Stunning, shining yellow blooms above rich green leaves appear May and June. Native of the moist woods from Canada to Georgia.

## VIRGINIA CREEPER

Rapid growing vine, georgeous autumn foliage. Thrives in dense shade or open sun. Native of eastern United States.

## WINTERGREEN, Creeping or Spicy; Checkerberry

Beautiful, low, evergreen creeper with white, drooping flowers appearing June to September. Delicious, bright red berries and edible foliage. Grows well near or under evergreens. Native of woodlands from Canada to Georgia.

## WINTERGREEN, Shinleaf

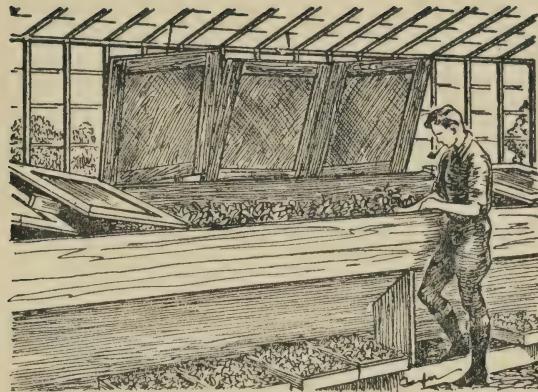
Many waxy, white flowers drooping from a stem 6 to 20 inches high rising from rounded leaves at its base. Blooms June to August. Native of rich, dry woods from Canada to Maryland.

## WINTERGREEN, Spotted

Charming evergreen, dark reddish-green leaves veined with white. Lovely clusters of white, bell-shaped flowers appear in July. Native of dry woods from Canada to Georgia.

## WOOD SORREL, Tall Yellow

Rapid growing, light green foliage. Bright yellow flowers appear from May to October. Native of woodlands and fields, Canada to Florida. Should not be planted in limited area.



## We Propagate and Grow Our Own Wildflower Plants

**I**N OUR nursery we have many acres of woodland with an almost unbelievable variation of soil and moisture conditions, so that our tiny plants, when taken from the seed beds where they have been allowed to germinate, are placed in their natural habitat, where they thrive without the aid of glass protection or artificial shade. The wildflower plants, when they come to you, are matured to blossoming age and are guaranteed only when planted by us. Most of them require many years before they reach maturity and can safely be relied upon to give you joy for the years to come. Some wild flower seeds require two years to germinate. The common Jack-in-the-Pulpit is slow developing, but may thrive for twenty-five or thirty years. Most of our ferns are at least five years old before we will plant them in your garden. The trilliums must be five years old before they can be counted on for bloom.



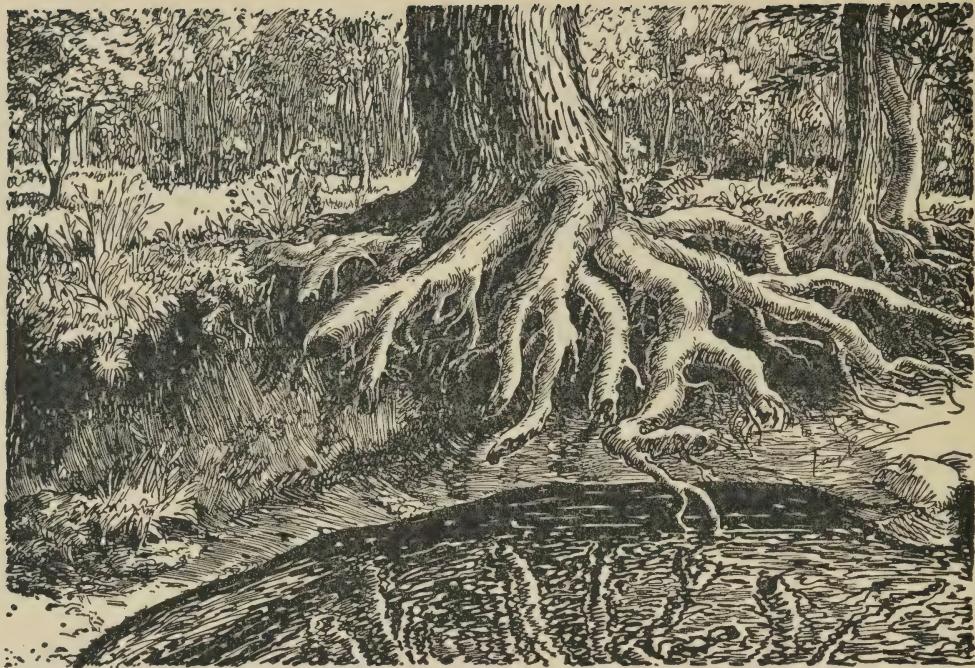
## VICK'S WILDGARDENS

Conservators of Natural Beauty

GLEN MOORE, PENNA.

PHONE

CYNWYD 0833



**BEFORE**

The pitiable condition in which we found some of the helpless trees existing by clinging to the eroded banks of this little stream just below the site of the proposed spillway made it absolutely essential to do some real rock work on the banks so that the trees would be protected and so that the little landscape would resume its natural beauty and the banks hold the necessary wild flowers.



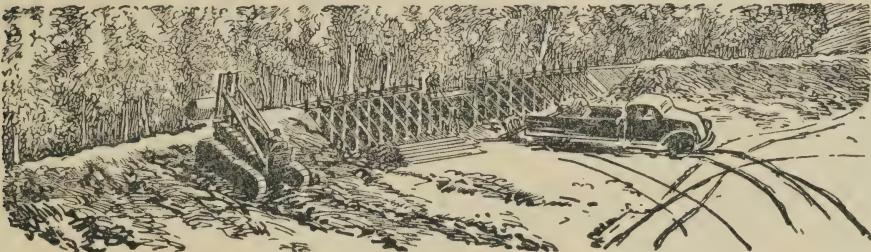
**AND AFTER**

**VICK'S WILDGARDENS**  
Conservators of Natural Beauty  
Glen Moore, Pa.



The sight of a new lake.

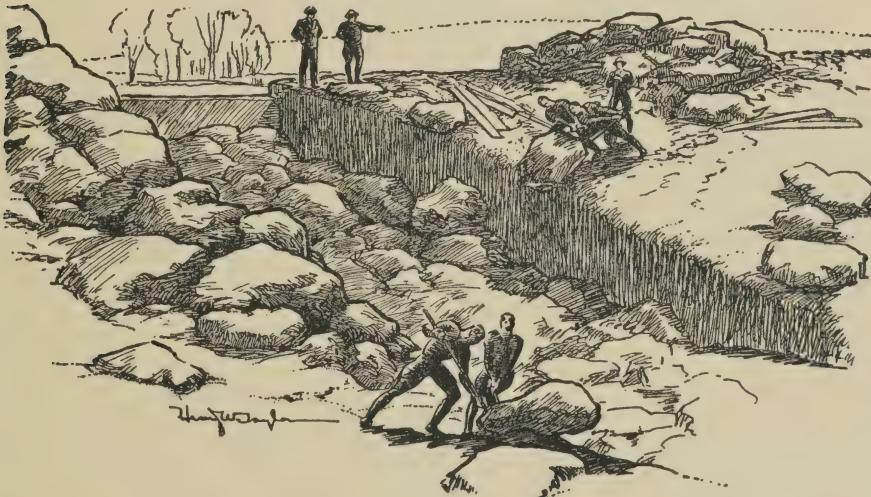
For all-around year fun and beauty a stream through a natural swale offers tremendous possibilities. Fishing, boating, and swimming in summer; skating in winter; and all the joy of a real wildgarden and bird sanctuary along the banks.



Showing the forms for the dam core and the dirt from the lake bed being used on the dam breast.

Proper construction is absolutely necessary throughout.

The beginning of the naturalistic waterfall which forms the spillway of this lake.



There is an art in placing rocks. It takes strong men to handle boulders of four and five tons. We make the music of the waterfalls a constant accompaniment to the songs of the birds.



My dear Mr. Vick:

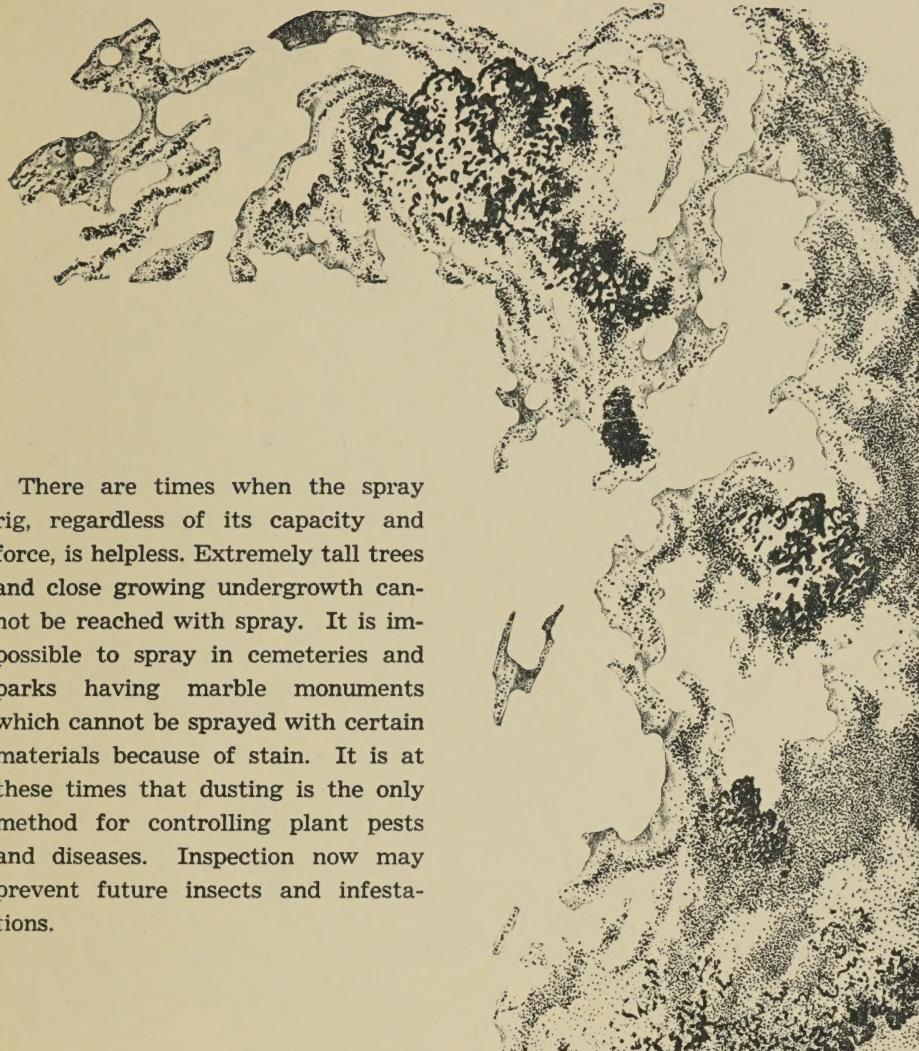
Your care and feeding of our old trees has been more than satisfactory and the trees show their gratitude in growth and good color. As you know, they were nearly starved when we bought this old farm.

Very sincerely,

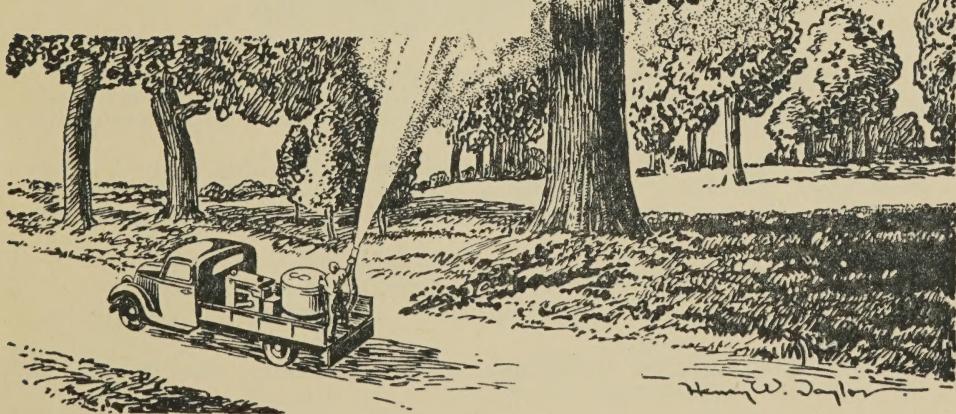
EDITH W. SCOTT.  
(Mrs. Arthur Hoyt Scott)  
Todmorden Farm,  
Media, Pennsylvania.

The huge ash at Todmorden Farm.

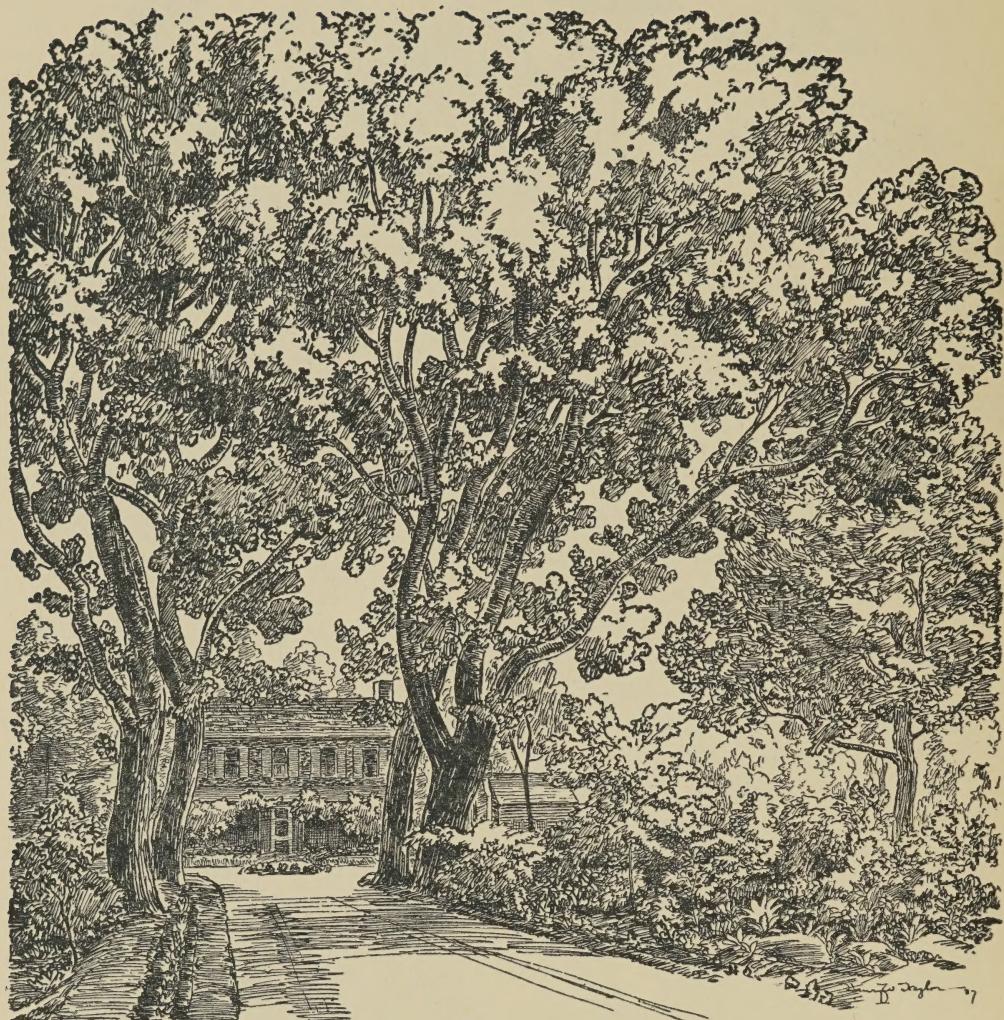
**VICK'S WILDGARDENS, GLEN MOORE, PA., - PHONE CYNWYD 0833**



There are times when the spray rig, regardless of its capacity and force, is helpless. Extremely tall trees and close growing undergrowth cannot be reached with spray. It is impossible to spray in cemeteries and parks having marble monuments which cannot be sprayed with certain materials because of stain. It is at these times that dusting is the only method for controlling plant pests and diseases. Inspection now may prevent future insects and infestations.



—Henry W. Taylor—



Priceless trees mentioned in Mrs. Storey's letter.

We had an unusual situation on our grounds which was most interesting to Mr. Vick. The silver poplars which line the driveway were losing their vitality. This was serious because the trees are old and give character to the driveway.

Mr. Vick suggested that we develop a wild flower planting at the base of these trees. He felt if we created a natural setting the trees would be benefited. The trees improved perceptibly and the setting is both unique and delightful.

FLORENCE H. STOREY,  
(Mrs. Douglas D. Storey).  
"Oakland," Carlisle, Pa.

**VICK'S WILDGARDENS Conservators of Natural Beauty Glen Moore, Pa.**



Completed spillway and planted bank of the operation shown on pages 28 and 29. The owner's name and address on request.

**VICK'S WILDGARDENS**  
Conservators of Natural Beauty  
Glen Moore Pa.  
Phone Cynwyd 0833

